THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865. NO. 87

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year	$10 00
" 6 months	5 00
" 1 month	1 00
Weekly, 1 year	$3 00
" 6 months	2 00
" 1 month	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, of this size space, to constitute a square.

Square, 1 day	$ 1 00
" 1 week	3 50
" 2 "	6 00
" 3 "	8 00
" 1 month	10 00
" 2 "	15 00
" 3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and twenty-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the Office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

WISE THIEVES STEAL AND COMPROMISE.—Last summer a bank clerk in New York stole $100,000. He lost the money by "fighting the Tiger." He then called upon a lawyer and informed him that he was a ruined man and thought of suicide. This led to the following dialogue:

"How much does your defalcation amount to?"

"One hundred thousand dollars."

"Got any of it left?"

"Not a cent."

"That's bad; you have left nothing to work with."

"What must be done?"

"You must return to your desk and abstract another hundred thousand."

"What must I do that for?"

"To preserve your character and save you from going to the State prison.—With the hundred thousand dollars you are to steal to-morrow, I intend to compromise with the bank. Your stealings after to-morrow will amount to $200,000. I will call at the bank and confess your defense; I will represent myself as your heart-broken uncle, "honest but poor;" I will offer the bank $50,000 to hush up the matter. The bank will accept. This will leave $50,000 to divide between you and me—that is $25,000 apiece. With this sum you can retire from business."

The young man listened and took on wisdom. He doubled his defalcation and compromised as the lawyer said he should. He is now worth $250,000, and is counted "one of the most respectable gentlemen in the city of New York."

The sensational story about a minister from Maximilian to President Johnson, presenting himself to the secretary of State with a letter of condolence on the death of President Lincoln, and being politely bowed out, conveys at least as much information to the State department as to the public. Nothing is known in Washington of any such letter, or any such interview.

H'D Q'RS POST SALISBURY,
SALISBURY, Aug. 28, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 3.

THE promiscuous discharging of fire-arms by soldiers or citizens, within the limits of the town of Salisbury, must be discontinued at once.

The Police Guard will promptly arrest all who violate this order.

By command of

JASPER PACKARD,
Col. Com'dg Post

HENRY C. LENG,
1st Lieut and Act'g Post Ad'jt. 6td81.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

I HAVE divided this collection district into divisions as follows: 1st division to include Anson and Union counties; 2d do Stanly and Cabarrus; 3d do Rowan; 4th do. Davidson; 5th do. Davie and Yadkin; 6th do. Forsythe and Stokes; 7th do. Surry, Allegany and Ash; 8th do. Wilkes; 9th do. Iredell; 10th do. Mecklenburg; 11th do. Gaston and Lincoln; 12th do. Catawba and Alexander; 13th do. Cleaveland; 14th do. Rutherford, Polk and McDowell; 15th do. Burke and Caldwell; 16th do. Yancy and Mitchell; 17th do. Buncombe and Madison; 18th do. Henderson and Transylvania; 19th do. Haywood and Jackson; 20th do. Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the fuctions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me,
this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d1f82

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

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William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

He has had about thirteen years experience as a teacher, and proposes to prepare young men

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.
Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[t-72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte 5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eang. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—tf d77

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammers, Arithmetics, &c., &c.

tf-75

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

[illegible] teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th t5—3mo.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year,	$3,00
Six Months,	2,00
One Month,	50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART.
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

From the Rio Grande.

Late Intelligence of a reliable character from the Rio Grande, give us the information that the Imperialists have forced the army of the Republicans from the Rio Grande; and are now occupying the whole country with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which Juarez and his government were at last accounts endeavoring to make a stand. This unfavorable position of affair may induce our government if they have determined to interfere at all to do so at once. We should not be surprised to learn at any moment of their determination to enforce the Monroe doctrine.—In such a determination the people of every section would warmly and earnestly support the administration.

We give up our entire editorial space to-day to the card of Hon. B. F. MOORE. We think the views set forth by Mr. MOORE, sound, if not practicable. We endorse them for the most part, and we doubt not the whole card will be read with interest. We are sorry that we are not able to give it in full in one issue; but the remainder shall appear to-morrow.

For the Banner.

Mr. Editor:—The abolition of slavery in the South, will render it necessary for farmers to adopt a different system of cultivation.

In the county of Rowan there is a vast amount of worn out lands, the surface of which has been skimmed for years, entirely by the miserable system of shallow plowing, until there is scarcely any soil remaining. Can these lands not be resuscitated? Under the defunct system of slave labor I believe it never would have been done. But the superior intelligence and skill of the white man, and with the aid of hired, free labor, our worn out lands can be improved so as to produce abundant crops. Nor is it necessary to wait for the expected emmigration of "Yankees" or foreigners. Whilst I admit their superior skill in agricultural pursuits, and am disposed to court their assistance, and their settlement amongst us, yet, it may be that they may not come amongst us very soon, therefore it behooves us to apply ourselves at once to the task of resuscitating our worn-out farms. Fertilizers in abundance, are to be found in our State. Lime in inexhaustable quantities is to be found in some of the counties lying on the Yadkin River, north of this place. Many farmers have sent their teams to the lime kilns to procure lime for the purpose of applying it to their wheat crops. It is to hoped that the experiment may prove successful, and that the demand for lime will soon become so great as to induce the proprietors to enlarge their operations in producing lime, and I hope further, that the great demand for lime may induce some interprising capitalists to undertake at an early day to remove obstructions from the Yadkin River so as to render it navigable with light craft boats. This would enable farmers to obtain their supplies of lime at much less cost and trouble.

But my object in writing this communication is to ask some one experienced in the business, to inform us through your columns, as to the best method of applying lime to wheat crops, and wha quantity should be applied to the acre on each?

By a free interchange of opinions, farmers might learn a great deal, that would result in the common prosperity of all.

Will some farmer answer the above at an early day, and oblige a brother

FARMER.

Sept. 1st, 1865.

A man has just taken out a patent for luminous hats. They would, he says, preserve the wearers from being run over by cabs at night, and would to some extent enable a saving in the lighting streets with gas to be effected.—*London paper.*

On the 26th ult, John F. M. Steen, of Reading, was killed at Easton, Pennsylvania, by George Hutman and Peter Wellen.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 31st in New York Gold was 144½. Superfine and State and Western Flour $6,50 a 7,15. Common Southern $9,20 a 10,30.—Fancy and Extra do ,10, 40. Corn meal, 4,90 a 500. Spring wheat was dull, and inferior to common grades had a downward tendency, while winter was in moderate request, but at nominal rates. The sales were 60,000 bushels at $2 24 for choice amber Michigan, $1 54 a $1 56 for amber Milwaukee, $1 50 a $1 53 for Milwaukee club, and $1 50 a $1 53 for Chicago spring. The corn market was moderately active, but in order to effect sales holders had to make a concession of 1c. a 2c. per bushel, shipping parcels of sound mixed Western closing at 92½c. a 93c. The sales were 86,500 bushels at 85c. a 91c. for unsound, and 92½c. a 94c. for sound mixed Western. Barley and malt remain dull and nominal. Rye was quiet and unchanged. Oats were neglected and offered 1c. a 2c. per bushel lower. The sales were at 57c. a 58c. for Western.

The Ship Sam Downing from Rangoon to Liverpool, sank at sea and only six out of thirty-one men were saved. They were picked up on a raft in a terrible condition having been forced to eat leather belts and pitch and drink salt water for several days.

The order revoking the pardon of Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Rail-road it is said emanated from the President of United States, upon representations from Gen. Terry that Dudly had, since the granting of his pardon been guilty of vehemently disloyal language and acts towards the government, military and people of the United States.

The court martial engaged in trying Wirz is still in session. It is said that the accused has furnished his consul with documentary evidence to prove that in establishing the dead line in the prison pen he acted in accordance with orders from General Winder and the rebel Secretary of War, James A. Seddon. It is understood that the evidence against Wirz of Sergeant Boston Corbett, the soldier who shot Booth, the assassin, will be rejected by the court, on the ground that Corbett is a monomaniac on the subject of rebel cruelties. The records of the Andersonville prison, which were secured by General Wilson, have recently mysteriously disappeared, and a quartermaster's clerk is now under arrest on suspicion of knowing what has become of them. The Swiss consul General wishes the statement of a certain newspaper that he would receive contributions for the benefit of Wirz to be contradicted. He will have nothing to do with the matter.

General Grant, on the completion of his tour through the Down East regions and the Canadas, turned his steps towards the far Northwest, and has recently visited the principal towns of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, extending his trip in the latter State to St. Paul and the Falls of Minnehaha. At all the places he has visited he has been worthily received with the greatest honors and enthusiasm. At St. Paul he was received with the firing of cannon, and an imposing torchlight procession, and was entertained at a magnificent banquet. At Winona, in Wisconsin, the General delivered what is supposed to be his longest public speech on record, containing no less than fifty-three words.

The headway which the revolutionists are making in Hayti has been deemed by President Geffrard sufficiently alarming to induce him to make preparations for escape from his country.

The cholera has reached Marseilles.

A collision occurred on Thursday night, near Philadelphia, between the through express train for Washington and a coal train, by which three or four cars were considerably smashed, and several persons received injuries, but none, it is said, of a serious character.

The Postmaster General has accepted the offer of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad Company for the conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Wilmington and the intermediate places.

The Fenian excitement is breaking out in demonstrations in Ireland. In the county Down, at Limerick, and near Pelfast, incautious displays had taken place.

At Pontneuf Canon, near Gibsons Ferry, on the plains, the overland stage was attacked on July 13th, and A. S. Parker, A J. McCausland, David Dinan, and W. L. Mert, were killed by a party of robbers. The robbers got $60,000 in gold dust. The murdered men were from Virginia City.

General Killpatrick is "down on reporters." He says that during the two years he was under Sherman he never saw but one, who was for some reason kicked out of his headquarters.

Fitz John Porter was a delegate at the Iowa Democratic Convention.

A monthly line of mail steamers is soon to be run between New York and Rio Jeneiro, leaving New York the 29th of each month, and Rio, the 2d.

The Huntsville Advocate states that the crops in North Alabama, from all accounts, had been cut short by the severe drought which has prevailed generally during the summer.—Corn will be scarce, and in many localities high.

Archbishop Spaulding has issued a circular enjoining that a collection be taken up in all churches of the arch diocese of Baltimore for the relief of "the widespread and appalling" destruction of the South.

The Methodist Episcopal Bishop and the Catholic Bishop of Missouri are opposed to the clergymen taking the oath required by the new Constitution of that State, and the Episcopal Bishop advises those who cannot conscientiously take it to leave the State.

The Louisville Journal says: Two northern men, who had opened a trade store near Tuskeegee, Macon county, Alabama, detected a negro in stealing something from their stock. They tied him up and whipped him all night with such severity that he died soon after being released next morning. The traders afterwards fled to Cuba.

C. B. Watts, a street-car conductor in Louisville, was shot and killed there on the 26th ultim by John Hassett.

Captain D. L. Beckwith, acting mustering officer for the Department of Maryland, has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with defrauding the Government by forged descriptive lists.

The Emperor Napoleon has created Captain Bocande, of the New York and Havre steamer Lafayette, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his bravery in rescuing the passengers of the ill fated William Nelson.

Major E. W. Eddy, Paymaster United States army, who, together with his clerk, was lost on board the ill fated steamer Borther Johnathan, off the California coast, was at the time on his way to Oregon and to Washington Teritory to pay off the troops stationed there. He had in his possesion $200,000 belonging to the Government.

Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, is reported to be quite unwell.

Upon the receipt on Friday of the news of the wholesele destructian of whalers, by the Shenandoah, sperm oil rose fifty cents per gallon.

Major Gen. Meade, accompanied by his staff arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on Monday last on board the steamer W. P. Clyde.

A nashville despatch says that Kirk, the rebel guerrilla, who was confined in that city, awaiting trial for the murder of General McCook, in 1862, has been shot in prison by his guards.

Brig. Gen Marcus J. Wright and Colonel Looney, late of the Confederate army were arrested on the 30th at Memphis by the United States Marshal, to answer an indictment for treason, in the District Court, found in 1862

CARD OF B. F. MOORE, Esq.

TO MESSRS. ALLEN ADAMS, ISAAC ROWLAND AND S. M. WILLIAMS:

GENTLEMEN:—Absence prevented my seeing your card in the Standard of the 22d instant, until recently. I feel much flattered by its complimental notice of me.

For many years past I have regarded myself as wholly withdrawn from public life; and, but for the unhappy and afflicted condition of the country, I would feel myself at liberty to respectfully decline your invitation to re enter the public councils. In view, however, of the lamentable results of the late attempted revolution, and the necessity for amending our State constitution and retracing our public policy, which has engrafted itself during four years of war on our institutions, I could not, as a good citizen, justify myself, if I should withhold from my countrymen any services which they may think I could render them, in this hour of trouble and difficulty.

Notwithstanding, however, any abilities which age, experience, observation and study may be supposed to have invested me with, I deem it highly proper, that you should understand my views upon all subjects proper to be considered by the Convention. And I proceed to give them.

I deem it wise for the Convention (as a general rule) to forbear all action upon such matters which may as well be done by the Legislature. Not only because legislation is flexable, and may or repealed or modified from time to time as experince may teach us; but because we are not as likely, at this time to be free from exciting influences as we shall be at a more distant day.

If I am a delegate I shall assume as the basis of my action: 1. That the act of the Convention of May 30th, 1861, which undertook to withdraw the State from the Union, was and is void; and that all acts of the arming the State and confedating with other States, in hostile resistance against the authorities of the United States, were acts of rebellion against our country, and therefore, unlawful. 2. That all enactments, whether by the Convention or the Legislature, designed to aid the rebellion, were and are void and not obligatory on the State.

Keeping in view these fundamental principles I proceed to exhibit my views of a proper policy to be pursued by the Convention:

1.—NEGRO SLAVERY.

I regard slavery in the State as extinct. If there should be no action by the Convention upon the subject, and the proclamations of President Lincoln were deemed ineffectual in point of law, to free the slave; yet the occurrences since the surrender of Gen. Johnston have thoroughly effected his emancipation. It is a fact accomplished; and so we ought to accept it. It is impossible to reverse it, and what I regard as a practical fact, I am for making a legal fact. I shall, therefore, propose to remove by an ordinance, all doubt as to the legal status of slaves. Let their domestic relations be legalized; their informal marriages confirmed, and their issue legitimated. Let them take on themselves the legal responsibilities of husbands and wives, of parents and children. Let the law enforce the performance of all these duties as it does in the case of the white race.

2.—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

I know no fundamental policy in the government of a Republic, which would be so certainly destructive to the prosperity of the State, and the morals and character of both races, as would be the boon of suffrage to the colored race.

The right to vote ought to be conceded to no class of men if, thereby, the government would become worse. Who, for a moment, can suppose that the government would be bettered by the allowance of negro suffrage? Does any person believe that an addition of sixty thousand ignorant voters, wholly unacquainted with our form of government, of whom not one in one thousand knows what is meant by the word *constitution*, would tend to the security of the fundamental principles of liberty, or beget a wiser policy in legislation? The race long degraded by servitude, ignorant of politics of government, very low in its grade of morals, and wholly dependent for a living on the ability of the wealthier class of society, would, if allowed to vote, consult their material aid, and speedily engender among the whites, hosts of vile and reckless demagogues, whose flatteries, promises and agitation would keep the public mind constantly inflamed with agrarian projects, until the candidate and black voter, mutually acting on the vices of each other, would become utterly depraved and demoralized. And in those counties where the black race might predominate, the virtuous, white man would cease to vote in all local elections, under the apathy of constant defeat. Nothing, in my judgment, would more effectually demoralize the entire negro race than the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or more deprave the white man.

But independently of these considerations, let it never be forgotton that the right to determine the qualification of the voter is a sacred right, enjoyed and practiced from the beginning of our government by every State in the Union, and every territory seeking admission into the Union; and its denial to us, or making the concession of negro suffrage a condition to our re-entry into Congress, would affirm, in the most solemn manner, that our motto of association, *Unum E Pluribus*, is a political falsehood. Yea, it would do more, and do worse; it would punish loyal and innocent citizens, in order to teach the disloyal and guilty. The most unscrupulous despotism can do nothing worse. It is obvious from experience that the two races cannot harmonize, socially or politically, upon a basis of equality; and where the number of the inferior race is, comparatively, so great as it is with us, it will always be an element of serious discord. The prosperity, happiness and peace of each will be retarded and disturbed. It is the unquestoined interest of both that they should be separated into distinct communities. Gov. Brownlow and Gen. Cox spoke wisely when they advised colonization. Enlightened humanity demands it. The negro race can now be removed, as the Indians were.—They have no property—not even hunting grounds—to leave behind them; they will make no sacrifice of cherished homes; for they are already roaming over the State, unsettled as the air they breathe. I think they will freely go. Will not the Federal Government take charge of this unfortunate and much to be pitied race of man? and, as it has forcibly changed our social relations, will it not freely amelorate the unhappy results?

3.—RATIFICATION OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, MARRIAGES, CONTRACTS, &C., WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE WAR.

I do not concur with those who hold that all judicial proceedings, marriages, legislations, contracts, &c., which have occurrad during the war are void. In my judgment, our acts, so far as they have not violated our duties to the United States, are valid. There is no moral reason, and I am unable to perceive any legal reason, why they should not be so. It would be revolting, indeed, to maintain that a juryman or judge, who sat on the trial of a murderer, who was hanged for his crime, was himself guilty of murder; that a bank which has issued its notes, is not bound to redeem them; or that a child born of a marriage, contracted since 20th May 1861. is a bastard.

The existence of a whole community, in a

state of nature for four years, is an impossibility; and their common agreement about matters, which do not affect their relations with the rest of mankind must be valid in order to preserve every valuable interest of life. But, in deference to a contrary opinion. I am in favor of ratifying all such acts and things as were done, consistently with our proper allegiance to the United State, or the ratification of which is necessary to give peace and repose to society.

TO BE CONCLUDED,

LOCAL.

Late Papers.

We are again indebted to Mr. J. C. Harris of the Standard office for late papers, including the morning and evening edition of the Daily Standard. These papers are a day in advance of the mails.

The Standard is now printed in the morning and evening in order to accommodate subscribers and meet all the mails. We will feel under obligations to Mr. Harris, if he will continue his favors.

The Graveyards.

The citizens are requested to meet at the Lutheran graveyard on Wednesday morning next at 9 o'clock, and at the English graveyard on Saturday morning next at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of cleaning and fixing them up. As they are now, they are a lasting reproach and shame to our people.

Two Salisburies.

We would call attention of Postmasters throughout the country to the fact that many letters intended for Salisbury N. C., are sent to Salisbury Md., thus in many cases putting our merchants to great inconvenience. We hope that Post Office clerks will be more careful. It is important that Baltimore papers should also notice this fact, as the letters most frequently that thus miscarry are from her merchants.

Cases Before Freedmen's Bureau.

SALISBURY, Sept. 1st, 1865.

Clementine, (colored) complains, Henry Turner turned her and several more of his hands away after harvesting the crops without pay or provisions.

Wrote Henry Turner as follows:

I have been informed you have turned away several of your colored help, after they harvested your crop.

You will be obliged to furnish, each and all with sufficient provisions to maintain them till Jan 5th 1866.

John, (colored) complains, George Swaringama whipped Martha (colored) because she left him, and then forced her to go home with him again.

Ordered George Swaringama to report here on Tuesday Sept. 5th 1865.

Mr. J. B. Ingram says he has a sick woman and five children, the wife and children of Stephen Stanton (colored) which Stanton refuses to support or care for.

Wrote Mr. John Little Capt. of Police to see that Stephen Stanton took his wife and children and provided for them and if he refused, to arrest him and confine him in jail and communicate with office for further instructions.

Norris, (colored) complains Edmond Ingram struck him with a brick thus injuring him severely, also threatened to strike him with an axe.

Ordered Edmond Ingram to report at this office on Wednesday Sept. 6th 1865. If he failed to report should cause him to be arrested and committed to jail.

John, (colored) complains (this being the second time) that William Swaringam refused to pay him for his work also retained his clothing and bed clothing and forbids his going upon his plantation—sent William Swaringam this order.

You will give to John all clothing, bedding &c., which belong to him or his family. You will also pay John at the rate of ten dollars per month for his services from May 1st 1865 to the time you drove him away, John tells me you forbid him to go upon the plantation.—You will haul all goods belonging to him to his present residence.

If you fail to comply with the above requirements, you will be arrested fined and committed to jail.

You will be allowed till Monday Sept. 4th 1865 to comply with the above orders.

Alexander E. Carson, (colored) says his father and former owner Robt. Carson has died and willed his property to Andrew Cowles and he (Cowles) is to sell the crops.

Notified Mr. Cowles he must not sell the property till the colored people were paid for their services.

We are authorized to state that W. H. Worden, Asst. Superintendent Freedmen's Bureau, Salisbury, N. C., will be at Col. Hargrove's precinct, Davidson county, on Wednesday, the 6th September, and at Neely's Mills on the 9th day of September, to settle the affairs of Freedmen—make contracts for labor, and apprentices and minors, &c., &.

He will also be glad to meet the people at various other places, if they will select the place and time, and let him know.

THE MAN WHO WONT PAY THE PRINTER.

May he be shod with lightning and compelled to wonder over gun-powder.

May he have sore eyes, and a chestnut burr for an eye stone.

May every day of his life be more despotic than the Day of Algiers.

May he never be permitted to kiss a pretty woman.

May he be bored to death by boarding school misses practicing their first lessons in music, without the privilege of seeing his tormentors.

May 2,40 night-mares trot quarter-races over his stomach every night.

May his boots leak, his gun hang-fire, and his fishing line break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies, and his soup seasoned with spiders.

May his friends run off with his wife, and his children take whooping cough.

May his cattle die of murrain and the pigs destroy his garden.

May a troupe of printer's devils, lean, lank and hungry, dog his heels every day, and a regiment of cats caterwaul under his bed at night.

May the famine-stricken ghost of an editor's baby haunt his slumbers, and hiss murders in his dreaming ears.

May his cows give sour milk, and his churn give rancid butter.

In short, may his business go to ruin, and he go to the—Legislature.

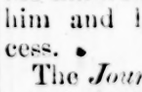
NEW PAPER IN RALEIGH.

We publish, in another column, the Prospectus of a new Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly periodical, to be called the "*Merchant's Mechanic's and Farmer's Journal*," and published in this City under the auspices of Mr. L. N. KEITH. The design of the paper, as announced in the Prospectus, is a most praise-worthy one, and, if the anticipations of the publisher are realized, will result in much good to the industrial interests of the State. Mr. Keith, himself, is a very worthy and intelligent mechanic, and will spare no exertions to contribute to the elevation and success of his own and the kindred vocations of life. We wish him and his enterprise abundant success.

The *Journal*, in addition to the recommendations, just mentioned, will be made an interesting vehicle of news and miscellany.—*N. C. Advertiser.*

☞ The funniest storry of the age is told by a Detroit paper. A lady suspected her husband of improper intimacy with the hired girl. Without informing her husband of her intention, she sent the girl off that night and went to sleep in the girl's bed. She had not been there long when somebody came and took the other half of the bed. About two hours after the wife rose, intending to reveal the intended infidelity of her sponse, struck a light, when lo! it was the hired man.

A favorite question with courting men now-a-days in Virginia is, "Has your father been pardoned yet, miss? He comes under the $20,000 clause, *does he not?*"—*Petersburg Index.*



DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.
Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

Stolen---$30 Reward!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ONE MILE Southwest of China Grove, Rowan county, on the night of the 24th Aug., a heavy built bay horse, with a star in the forehead and all white feet. He is about six years old, and well broken in harness.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse at my house, or for information enabling me to recover him.

J. W. ABERNATHY.
Sept. 5, 1865. 1wdp-87

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.
1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.
ORDERS Solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.
Sept. 5, 1865 pdlmd-87

STOLEN.

A DARK SORREL MARE, with dark mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, white left hind foot, and, I think, two of her feet have some white, between fifteen and sixteen hands high well made, and in good order, was stolen from my stable on the night of the 31st of August.

I will give a liberal reward to any one returning the mare and thief to me, or their confinement so I can get them.

The mare may have been sold, if so, any information concerning her that I can get her will be handsomely paid for.

DAVID BOGER.
Salisbury, Sept. 2, 1865—d6t86

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)
NEW BERNE, N. C.,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS, AND
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1m-d85

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Neal A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of
LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of
Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO
VAN, HAAGEN & McBRIDE'S ORIENTAL DETERGRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.
August 8 1865. tf-63

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S.

Quartermaster's Office,
tfd86 Main Street.

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.

Apply to JOHN WASHINGTON, or
DR. M. WHITEHEAD.
Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co, on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.
[tfw-1]

CONCORD FEMALE
COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C
Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

MICHAEL BROWN
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

HOPKINS & CO.,
HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NO. 258 BALTIMORE St
Oposite Hanover St.
Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generall to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office.

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production*. But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-63

TO THE
LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantle making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE
MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main
Aug. 26, '65-tf.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.
OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.
June 15, 1865.

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH
Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 1st to the 12th of April, 1865. Send them to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.
Aug. 24. 31-77

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-63

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf